

Peru Works to Develop Its Jungle

Aid and Migration Bring Hope of Self-Sufficiency in Food

By Edward Schumacher

TARAPOTO, Peru—Peruvians call it the eyebrow of the jungle, a 1,000-mile arc of foothills cloaked by Amazon jungle in the shadow of the Andes.

For centuries, this area of the Amazon River basin has been the most backward part of Peru, ignored by the Incas who ruled from the mountains, by the Spaniards who conquered them and by the descendants of the Spaniards who govern today from the desert coast on the other side of the Andes.

Only 15 percent of Peru's 18 million people live on this, the jungle side. But it is here where two-thirds of the country, the third largest in South America, lies. And it is here where Peru's development hopes are emerging.

Agriculture, helped by government and foreign aid programs, has begun to blossom over the last four years, offering the promise that Peru, one of the most impoverished nations in Latin America, will soon be able to feed itself.

Peruvians are also beginning to migrate here as the government of President Fernando Belaunde Terry tries to bring about a shift of the population away from the coast to the interior.

"People are starving on one side of the Andes," said Mariano Prado, an investor and a member of one of Peru's most prominent families,

"and here there are so many riches."

Mr. Prado, wearing cowboy boots and a tall straw hat, was perching in the middle of a road when a road crew tried to drive a dump truck onto a barge to cross the Huallaga River near Tarapoto. The crew was cutting a road on the far side to a lush lagoon where Mr. Prado is developing a resort. The truck, with a certain comic inevitability, sank into the soft river bank.

The area's development is based on a simple statistic. According to Peruvian and international aid officials, 18,000 square miles (46,620 square kilometers) of Peru's estimated 30,000 square miles of arable land are in the jungle. Yet only 10 percent of the arable land is farmed, they said, while the mountains are overfamed and the coast requires extensive irrigation.

Development has focused on the foothills because the area is more fertile and accessible than the low river basin.

An indication of the area's growth is the boom that has hit Tarapoto, a rough-hewn town 625 miles (1,005 kilometers) northeast of Lima. Corn production in a government project area that extends about 70 miles around the town has grown 10 times in the last decade to account for one-third of the nation's corn production, officials said. Rice production has grown at the same rate.

Much of the growth has come

since 1979, when the \$46.5 million project, helped by \$19 million from the U.S. Agency for International Development, began. Roads and silos have been built, farming equipment leased, credits extended and technical aid provided.

The surrounding department of San Martin has doubled in population, to 300,000 people, over the last decade, according to government officials. Eighty percent of the people are under 30 years of age.

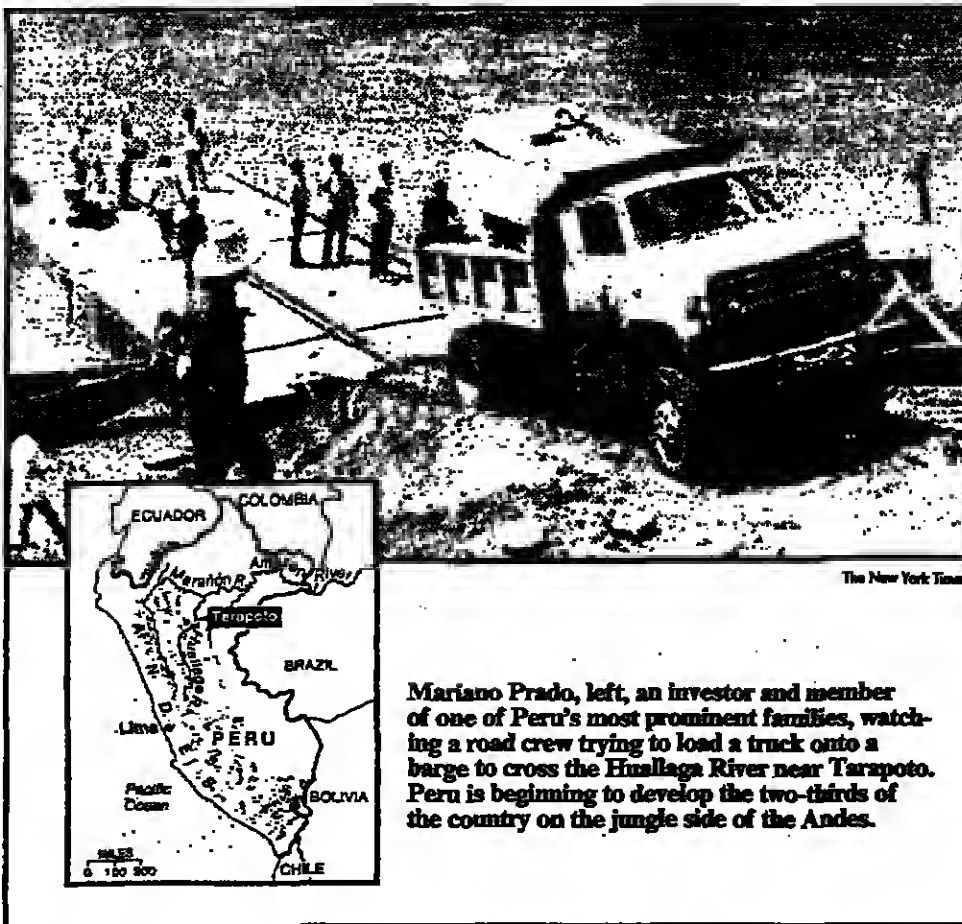
Mariano Cachique Sandoval, 22, had planned to leave his family farm 50 miles south of Tarapoto but decided to stay last year when he plowed with a tractor for the first time and bought an irrigation pump. "Mechanizing is better," he said, grinning proudly as he described his expansion plans.

In Tarapoto, dirt streets buzz with Honda motorcycles. Three years ago there were no farm machinery stores; now there are eight. Names such as John Deere and Caterpillar have become household words overnight.

By contrast, many mountain towns are so ridden with malnutrition and poverty that some are supporting leftist guerrillas.

"The reason there are no terrorists here," said Fernando Rey Toraya, technical director of the government project, "is that there is no reason to join them. Here no one dies of hunger."

Most of the foothills area has



Mariano Prado, left, an investor and member of one of Peru's most prominent families, watching a road crew trying to load a truck onto a barge to cross the Huallaga River near Tarapoto. Peru is beginning to develop the two-thirds of the country on the jungle side of the Andes.

been cut up into similar project areas aided by the World Bank and other donors, although the Tarapoto area is the most advanced.

The key to the growth here so far has been a dirt road, now about half complete. When finished, it

will run the length of the "eyebrow of the jungle," opening most of the area to road traffic for the first time.

But sharp cutbacks in spending due to a three-year-old recession and a mounting foreign debt now

make it doubtful the 2,100-mile road will be completed in 1985 as planned, government officials said.

Farmers also complain the government has also been slow to deliver on its promises of aid. But most appeared gratified by the growth.

Pope Denounces Curbs On Religious Freedom

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOURDES, France—Pope John Paul II issued a Sunday statement "a sort of civil death" of people deprived of religious freedom and human rights.

The pontiff also called for prayers for victims of violence, but he made no mention of the bombing and anti-religious attacks that preceded his visit to one of the

Roman Catholic Church's most popular shrines.

"Today, prison, concentration camps, hard labor, expulsion from one's own country have been added other forms of punishment less remarked but more subtle," he told several thousand people gathered at Our Lady of Lourdes Shrine.

It is "not a bloody death, but a sort of civil death; not only segregation in a prison or in a camp, but permanent restriction of personal freedom or social discrimination," he said in French, speaking from the front of the Basilica of the Rosary overlooking the main square.

He said discrimination is applied even in countries that ostensibly profess freedom of religion.

The pope did not cite specifics, asking, "Must we be more precise?"

Kohl Says Reagan Seeks A Summit

New York Times Service

BONN—President Ronald Reagan sent Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany a letter last week confirming interest in a meeting with Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, an Austrian newspaper said in an interview with Mr. Kohl.

While the substance of the letter, which Mr. Kohl said he received "in these days," was not entirely new, it was another indication that Bonn is actively seeking a meeting of the two leaders to seek a compromise far reducing medium-range missiles.

In his remarks in Vienna's Die Presse on Saturday, Mr. Kohl countered recent speculation that Bonn has sought to halt scheduled deployment of Pershing-2 missiles as part of a compromise if the United States and the Soviet Union were unable to reach agreement at arms talks in Geneva.

The chancellor said he "sought insistently all these months" a meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Andropov, that would take place "after careful preparation and without propaganda intent." Mr. Kohl said Mr. Reagan had confirmed his interest "under those conditions."

Mr. Kohl did not suggest when or where a meeting might take place.

He stressed that "without satisfactory results in Geneva," Bonn would adhere to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization timetable and allow stationing of additional missiles this year. "That includes the Pershing-2s," he said. "There must be no doubt about that."

Bonn has taken pains recently to emphasize its endorsement of the U.S. negotiating position at the recent Geneva arms talks, after reports that Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher favored a compromise allowing Bonn to forgo deployment of the Pershing-2s.

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Isabel Perón Reported to Be in Hiding Before Expected Return to Argentina

Renews

MADRID—Former President Isabel Perón of Argentina has gone into hiding to evade journalists seeking confirmation of her expected return to Argentina later this month, sources close to Mrs. Perón said Sunday.

She left her home on the Mediterranean coast four days ago but has not returned to Madrid, the sources said. It was too early for her to have left for South America and she would probably do so late next week.

Mrs. Perón, 53, remains the unchallenged leader of the party founded by her late husband, Juan Perón, and is expected to return to Argentina to endorse the Peronist Party's presidential candidate in the Oct. 30 general elections, they said.

She succeeded her husband as president on his death in 1974 but was overthrown by the military in 1976 and spent five years in detention before going to Spain.

Mrs. Perón's endorsement will be sought to unite the party's conflicting factions behind one candidate, the sources said, but she is not expected to seek an active political role.

The party's internal elections this week and a national congress will meet before the end of the month to select a presidential candidate.

U.S. Denies TV Satellite To Cuba for Olympics

By Don Shannon

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON—The Reagan administration has denied the use of a domestic satellite for televising the 1984 Olympic Games to Cuba.

The administration, insisting that Cuba can use an international satellite, has refused to grant a Los Angeles company an exception to a law forbidding U.S. citizens from doing business with Cuba, a State Department spokesman, Kenneth Leeson, said Friday.

The company, World Communications Inc., holds a \$250,000 contract with the Cuban government for the broadcast.

The Cuban government had sought to obtain 20 hours a day of broadcasting time via a U.S. satellite during the 1984 Games in Los Angeles.

Most countries must use the international satellite, Intelsat, because of the distance involved. But Cuba, which is 90 miles (about 145 kilometers) from the U.S. mainland, could receive broadcasts from U.S. domestic satellites as well.

In a letter to the secretary of the Treasury, Donald T. Regan, six Democratic congressmen from California—Henry A. Waxman, Howard L. Berman, Mel Levine, Julian C. Dixon, Matthew G. Martinez and Esteban E. Torres—supported World's application.

"Our government's denial of World Communications Inc.'s application for a special license to serve Cuba would prevent millions of persons living without basic freedoms the opportunity to view the Olympic Games played in the United States," the letter said.

Donald E. Ward, World's attorney in Washington, said that Intelsat, the only internationally owned satellite system, could not guarantee more than two hours a day for Cuba.

Ward called the State Department ban "bizarre," adding, "I thought the restrictions on trade with Cuba were to prevent the Cubans from getting dollars, not to prevent us from getting theirs."

Robert N. Wold Sr., the company chairman, said that "the city of Los Angeles and the United States have assumed certain obligations with respect to the Olympics to enable other nations to arrange coverage."

Nancy Grande, a representative of Intelsat, said that additional broadcast time for Cuba might become available.

"Most countries overlook for super events like this," she said. "As the time gets closer, they sell what they don't need and eventually everybody gets all the time they need. In the past 15 years, we've never had to turn down anybody for service."

She also said that satellites in orbit but not fully used could be activated to provide extra channels.

French Shift Chad Position

(Continued from Page 1)

fighting since government troops evacuated Oum Chaloum.

Informed sources told Reuters that the government seemed resigned to the loss of the north after the recapture of Faya-Largeau, but was determined to make a stand for the southern half of the country.

The sources said that in his meeting with Mr. Penne, Mr. Habré was certain to renew calls for France to provide air cover and send in combat troops.

The French paratroopers are under orders to set up heavily armed positions in the important eastern city of Abéché, 400 miles to the east, as well as the capital and Salal, they said.

There were unconfirmed reports that the French were setting up a fourth stronghold in Ahi, halfway between Njamena and Abéché.

At the same time, French military sources requested autonomy said four French Jaguar ground-support jet fighters were standing by "for any eventuality" at a military airfield in the Central African Republic, which borders Chad on the south. Two U.S. airbases warning and command system surveillance planes also were on alert, but not yet in operation, in Khartoum, the Sudanese capital.

The French sources said a company of the French-trained Zairean troops sent to back up Mr. Habré was flown to Abéché on Sunday morning to help in the city's defense against a possible new Libyan-led advance.

A U.S. airlift brought reinforcements of 700 men of the Zairean army's crack paratroop regiment from Kinshasa to Njamena on Saturday, bringing the strength of Zaire's forces in Chad to 2,500 men.

Reagan Visits Mexico For Talks on Tensions

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LA PAZ, Mexico—President Miguel de la Madrid Estrada of Mexico opened talks with President Ronald Reagan of the United States on Sunday with an appeal for a political dialogue and an end to "shows of force" in Central America.

The two presidents set the tone for their five hours of talks, both in private and accompanied by aides, in their exchange of remarks in the courtyard of the provincial government palace, where Mr. Reagan received full military honors.

Mr. de la Madrid greeted Mr. Reagan warmly and said the traditional U.S.-Mexican friendship would overcome "the many barriers" in relations.

The Mexican president declared: "In the face of social underdevelopment, now aggravated by a profound economic crisis and by shows of force which threaten to touch off a conflagration, we must urgently respond with a firm determination for peace and solidarity by showing respect for law and for the institutions of the parties involved, and by furthering the development and full predominance of a balanced, realistic and constructive political dialogue."

U.S. officials acknowledged the visit Sunday was designed to produce "no bombshells." However, Mr. Reagan and Mr. de la Madrid were prepared to announce agreements that could go far in resolving two nagging disputes: Mexican complaints about U.S. tuna fishing within 200 miles of its shores and U.S. complaints about sewage spills and pollution along the border.

Mr. de la Madrid was expected to request—and receive—a pledge of continued U.S. flexibility in addressing the problem of Mexico's foreign debt, which exceeds \$80 billion.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Nkomo to Return for Harare Debate

LONDON (AP)—Zimbabwe's opposition leader, Joshua Nkomo, said Sunday that he would return to Harare on Monday, ending five months of self-imposed exile in Britain, the Press Association news agency reported.

The report said that Mr. Nkomo plans to attend a session of the Zimbabwe Parliament, scheduled for Wednesday, at which legislators are to debate a resolution declaring his seat vacant. The agency said that an aide telephoned its London headquarters and read a statement from Mr. Nkomo saying: "I shall be attending the session of Parliament in Harare on Wednesday."

Mr. Nkomo, head of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union and a leader of black nationalist forces in the nation's civil war, fled to Britain in March, saying that supporters of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe were plotting against his life. The Press Association said that the aide who telephoned with Mr. Nkomo's statement would not say if any promises of his safety had been given by the Zimbabwe government.

Tamil Leader Puts Death Toll at 2,000

NEW DELHI (Reuters)—The leader of the main political party of the minority Tamil community in Sri Lanka said Sunday that 2,000 people probably died in two months of ethnic unrest that culminated in riots throughout the island at the end of July.

Appapillai Amirthalingam, secretary-general of the Tamil United Liberation Front, gave the figure to reporters after talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, whom he said he had briefed on the situation in Sri Lanka.

He said the figure included deaths in the whole of the island since anti-Tamil violence broke out in the eastern port of Trincomalee on June 3. The Sri Lankan government has not given figures for a comparable period, but has said about 380 people died in nine days of bloodshed after Tamil guerrillas killed 13 army soldiers in the northern town of Jaffna on July 23.

Parliament Approves Craxi Coalition

ROME (AP)—The Socialist prime minister, Bettino Craxi, has received a vote of confidence from the Italian Senate, completing parliamentary approval of his newly installed government. The vote Saturday was 185-124.

Italy's lower house of Parliament, the Chamber of Deputies, gave its approval Friday to Mr. Craxi's coalition of Socialists, Social Democrats, Republicans, Liberals and Christian Democrats.

Mr. Craxi was sworn in as the country's first Socialist prime minister on Aug. 4. Elections in June gave the Christian Democrats their worst showing ever at the polls, although they remain the largest party and hold key posts in the Craxi cabinet. The Socialists improved their share of the vote from 9.8 percent to 11.4 percent. Second strongest was the Communist Party, with 29.9 percent.

Meese 'Certain' of Reagan Candidacy

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Edwin Meese, 34, counsel to President Ronald Reagan, said Sunday he was certain that Mr. Reagan would seek a second term and expected him to announce his decision within the next month or two.

Mr. Meese, appearing on the ABC television network's "This Week with David Brinkley" program, said he was "convinced" Mr. Reagan would seek a second term.

On the program, Mr. Meese, Henry Cisneros, the Democratic mayor of San Antonio, Texas, and Dr. Tirso del Junco, chairman of the National Hispanic Assembly, discussed Mr. Reagan's chances of making political inroads into the traditionally Democratic Hispanic-American community.

Egypt Seen Restoring Ties to Soviet

CAIRO (UPI)—Butros Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, says Cairo is moving toward restoring full diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union but will retain its "special relationship" with the United States.

Egypt is pursuing a policy of nonalignment that requires good relations with both Moscow and Washington, Mr. Ghali said in an interview published in the current issue of Cairo Today, an English-language monthly.

He said that rapprochement between Egypt and the Soviet Union "will reinforce the position of Egypt in the Nonaligned Movement and will contribute to the reinforcement of the nonaligned position of Egypt concerning world affairs." Mr. Ghali's comments are yet another indication that President Hosni Mubarak is gradually distancing himself from the United States in hopes of propelling Egypt back into the mainstream of the Arab world.

Haitians Vote in Municipal Elections

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP)—Haitians headed to the polls Sunday for the capital's first municipal elections in 26 years of Duvalier family rule. The country's only anti-government party, the Christian Democrats, fielded no candidates following the arrests of five leaders.

Turnout appeared light in the morning at the 52 civilian-run polling places in the capital of 1.5 million people.

Highlighting the elections was the race for mayor between the incumbent, Frank Romain, a former Haitian army colonel appointed in 1981 by President Jean-Claude Duvalier, and his challenger, Wilfred Justin, who says he advocates "peaceful Duvalierism."

Illegal Trade in Panda Skins Reported

LONDON (AP)—Rare giant pandas are being killed in China and their skins offered for sale by a Taiwanese trader for \$25,000 or more, the Sunday Times reported.

The newspaper said the trade in panda skins—illegal in China since 1962—came to light after a museum in Birmingham, England, received a solicitation from Taipei and sent a photocopy to a London-based conservation group, the Flora and Fauna Society.

There are fewer than 1,000 giant pandas alive in the wild, almost all living in the mountainous Chinese provinces of Szechuan and Gansu, and efforts to breed them in captivity have met with little success.

Saguy Reported Quitting Israeli Army

TEL AVIV (Reuters)—Israel's former chief of military intelligence, General Yehoshua Saguy, is quitting the army after losing his post for his actions during last year's Beirut massacre of Palestinians, Israeli newspapers said Sunday.

General Saguy left his command on the recommendation of the judicial inquiry into the massacre in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps by Lebanese Christian militiamen. The inquiry said he failed to warn of the risks in allowing the militiamen into the Palestinian refugee camps after the murder of their commander, President-elect Bashir Gemayel.

General Saguy, who has spent 32 years in the army, was later appointed head of the Israeli Defense College. He was quoted as saying he was not suitable for the post but would return to the army if offered a position of national responsibility.

Beirut Airport Is Closed for 5th Day

BEIRUT (UPI)—Lebanon's only commercial airport remained closed for the fifth day Sunday, and the government turned to the United States for help to break the stalemate over the withdrawal of foreign forces.

With Beirut International Airport closed, hundreds of people scrambled for space on cargo ships bound for Cyprus and other Mediterranean ports. The government said it will not open the facility without "air-tight assurances that it will not be shelled again." Druze militia shelled the airport Wednesday and Thursday and the Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, said his forces will not let the airport open until his demands are met. The demands include the resignation of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan's cabinet.

Foreign Minister Elie Salem met Robert C. McFarlane, the U.S. special envoy in the region, and government sources said another American envoy would travel to Damascus on Monday for talks with Syrian leaders.

For the Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—The head of the Communications Workers of America and other union representatives met Saturday with officials of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., but no progress was reported toward settling the weeklong strike against the company.

FRANKFURT (UPI)—Police used water cannons and batons against an estimated 150 rioters in the center city who set fire to a U.S. flag and pelted police with stones after a protest Saturday against U.S. policy in Central America.

AMERICAN TOPICS

A Twice-Weekly Survey Compiled by Our Staff

More Travel for Bush

Vice President George Bush, the administration's most widely roving ambassador, is planning another extensive foreign trip. Just after Labor Day, which the United States celebrates on the first Monday in September, he is scheduled to leave for a trip to Austria, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco.

If President Ronald Reagan should decide not to run for a second term (and many close Reagan-watchers are betting that he will not run again), Mr. Bush's certain candidacy for the Republican nomination would undoubtedly be helped by his growing record of foreign experience.

Meanwhile, Democratic politicians who are nervous over the possibility that the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson will seek their party's presidential nomination are unlikely to be reassured by the latest bulletin: The black leader has scheduled a trip to Europe that has all the earmarks of a national candidate's pursuit of firsthand exposure to foreign affairs.

The State Department has reportedly notified U.S. embassies in Berlin and Moscow that Mr. Jackson is to be extended the courtesies accorded to a distinguished citizen abroad. Mr. Jackson could not be reached for comment, and it isn't clear yet whether his tour will include any of the "three-T" itinerary that has become traditional with U.S. politicians: Ireland, Italy and Israel.

Fenwick's Prize

If the Senate votes favorably next month, as expected, on President Reagan's nomination of Millicent H. Fenwick to be the U.S. representative to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome, it will confirm a long-standing tradition: Losing politicians of the right ideology are rewarded with appointive jobs.

The appointments typically fall into two categories: consolation prizes, in which the recipients get pleasant work but disappear from public view, and policy positions that guarantee the visibility essential for long-term political survival.

Mrs. Fenwick, 72, a New Jersey Republican elected to four two-year terms in the House-



Millicent H. Fenwick

forever defeat in a Senate race last fall, will have ambassadorial rank in her new job. That will help make it a pleasant post, but it's also one that would let the aristocratic Mrs. Fenwick speak out on international issues if she chooses.

Other representatives who benefited from the administration's political safety net after their losses last fall include the following:

• Clarence J. Brown, a nine-term member from Ohio, nomi-

inated to be deputy secretary of the Commerce Department.

• John H. Roussellot, a Southern California conservative, now special assistant to the president and deputy director of the White House Office of Public Liaison.

• David F. Emery, defeated after five terms from Maine, now deputy director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

• James K. Coyne, defeated in Pennsylvania, now director of the president's Private Sector Initiatives Task Force.

• Edward J. Derwinski of Illinois, a veteran Republican leader on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, now counselor to Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

Body Armor

Jon Jalcin's six, streamlined clothes boutique, New York City looks much like its neighboring trendy shops in SoHo, but the fashions in which he specializes are bulletproof.

"No one else produces everything custom-made," he said. The clothes conceal removable bulletproof panels that fit over the chest. Styles range from scarlet vests to down-filled raincoats, metallic jackets, suede coats and even bulletproof shirts "for the summer."

Normally, bulletproof clothing is manufactured in volume to the specifications of law-enforcement agencies, but Mr. Jalcin's customers include doctors, taxi drivers, policemen, photographers, rock stars, 24-hour-a-day grocery store keepers, the owner says. Half the customers are women and 30 percent are foreigners.

According to Mr. Jalcin, all his clothing is tested by a ballistics laboratory—but he carries \$25 million in product-liability insurance all the same.

Notes on People

Edward G. Sanders, 41, staff director of the Foreign Relations Committee, has left to become president of International Planning and Analysis Center, a consulting subsidiary of Sears World Trade, the Washington-based trade-financing firm headed by Roderick M. Hills, a former head of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and Frank C. Cleveland, a former senior official in the CIA and the Defense Department. Mr. Sanders' new boss will be James R. Allen, a retired air force general and former deputy commander of U.S. forces in Europe.

Mr. Sanders' successor on the Foreign Relations Committee is Scott Cohen, 59, a long-serving foreign policy adviser to Charles H. Percy, the Illinois Republican who heads the committee.

Clay Felker, who has left his editing mark on New York magazine, The Village Voice and Esquire, is to be editor of a weekly neighborhood paper serving Manhattan's East Side. Philip Merrill, board chairman of Washingtonian and Baltimore magazines, has joined Mr. Felker in buying the East Side Express, a tabloid with 6,000 circulation.

Despite being censured by the House for sexual indiscretions, Gerry E. Studds, a Massachusetts Democrat, and Daniel B. Crane, an Illinois Republican, received warm public welcomes when they returned to their constituencies last week after Congress recessed. Both admitted to sexual involvement with teen-age congressional pages. Mr. Studds with a boy and Mr. Crane with a girl.

Americana

Top cookies in the United States is the chocolate chip, preferred by 63 percent of Americans, according to a Sunshine Biscuit Co. survey, which also found that "the chip" is much more popular in the United States than in any other country.

parliament announced a \$530-million arms sales package to Taiwan, the third largest between Washington and Taipei, Beijing vigorously protested the deal.

Trudeau Shuffles Canadian Cabinet

OTTAWA — With his Liberal Party facing badly in opinion polls, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has shuffled his cabinet for the third time in less than a year.

The top ministers, including External Affairs Minister Allan J. MacEachen and Finance Minister Marc Lalonde, kept their jobs in the shuffle Friday. But Defense Minister Gilles Lamontagne was replaced by Jean-Jacques Blais, former minister of supply and services. Most senior posts were changed in September 1982, and Mr. Trudeau rearranged other assignments in March.



FBI agents kept watch during the weekend outside the Soviet Embassy in Washington for a diplomat's 16-year-old son, who may have been seeking to defect to the United States.

Row Grows Over a Russian Runaway

U.S. Is Refused Meeting, Accused of Provocation

By Saunders Saperstein

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Soviet officials have refused a State Department request to interview Andrei V. Berezukov, 16, a Soviet diplomat's son who may be trying to defect, and have accused the U.S. authorities of trying to prevent an overseas flight at Dulles International Airport in Virginia.

The officials asserted that agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who were taking out flights at Dulles on Friday evening, had prevented a Russian journalist, his wife and 15-year-old son from boarding a flight to Paris and had "attempted to persuade" the youth "not to return to the Soviet Union."

The Soviet Embassy statement, released Saturday afternoon, said the family was permitted to board a plane only after the youth stated that "his only wish was to return to his homeland as soon as possible."

A Soviet spokesman said a formal protest had been filed with the State Department and asserted that the incident shows that a "provocation campaign is being waged" against Soviet representatives in Washington.

A State Department spokesman responded: "We strongly deny any effort on the part of the U.S. government and its officials to entice or harass any Soviet diplomat or citizen here in the U.S." The spokesman refused to elaborate, saying: "We are not going to comment on any specific incidents."

Meanwhile, the whereabouts of Andrei Berezukov remained a mystery. On Wednesday the Soviet Embassy reported to the State Department that the youth had taken his family's car and was missing. But Thursday morning, the State Department was informed that the youth had returned home.

U.S. officials later learned that two letters in English signed with the youth's name were received Thursday by the White House and The New York Times, a State Department spokesman said.

The letter to the newspaper said, "I hate my country and it's rules and I love your country." The White House did not reveal the contents of the letter it received.

The diplomatic difficulties were exacerbated by the fact that the youth is the son of Valentin M. Berezukov, who is a first secretary at the Soviet Embassy and the sole representative in Washington of an influential Soviet research center on U.S. affairs.

On Saturday, Oleg M. Sokolov, the No. 2 official at the Soviet Embassy, met for about 30 minutes at the State Department with Richard R. Burt, assistant secretary of state for European affairs. Neither the State Department nor Soviet officials would discuss what happened at the meeting.

But as Mr. Sokolov left the building, he answered "yes" when asked by reporters whether Andrei Berezukov was still in the United States. He replied "no" when asked if Soviet officials would permit the interview that the State Depart-

ment has been insisting on since learning of the two letters.

An order by the Immigration and Naturalization Service preventing the youth's departure from the United States remains in effect, according to an INS spokesman. He said the order had been issued at the State Department's request.

Secret Service agents and other federal authorities continued to stand guard at the Soviet Embassy's compound in northwest Washington, where most embassy personnel live. Officials in unmarked cars also maintained surveillance in the area around the Berezukov family's apartment in Montgomery County, Maryland.

A White House spokesman said President Ronald Reagan has asked to be kept informed on developments, but is "leaving the handling to the State Department."

■ **Situation Stalemate**

The presidential counselor, Edwin Meese 3d, said the United States is continuing to insist on interviewing Andrei Berezukov to determine his "real intentions."

The Associated Press reported Sunday from Washington.

At the Soviet Embassy, an official who asked not to be identified said: "We are waiting for permission of the State Department for the family to leave the country."

Mr. Meese, asked in a television interview how long the stalemate could continue, said: "It remains to be seen. It is a delicate and sensitive situation, as you can imagine."

"We have no power to go into the embassy property and interview him,"

coined the warmest applause from the audience, but few clear differences emerged among the candidates. Each of the four endorsed the proposed nuclear freeze and pledged, if elected, to commit major efforts to securing a major nuclear arms-control agreement with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Cranston, who has based much of his campaign on arms-control issues, declared that if elected he would halt all testing of nuclear weapons as long as the Soviet Union did not conduct any tests. On a questionnaire filled out before the debate, Mr. Mondale, Mr. Hart and Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina also said they would support such a move.

Mr. Glenn received the only negative reaction of the afternoon: scattered hisses when he tried to explain his Senate vote last month for construction of cruise-missile weapons. He argued that the new weapons would be safer than ones now stored in U.S. arsenals. The other candidates disagreed with Mr. Glenn on this issue.

About 1,500 people attended the event. Two candidates, Mr. Hollings and Governor Reubin Askew of Florida, missed the forum.

Mr. Hollings canceled plans to attend early Saturday because of the death of his infant granddaughter. A speech he had prepared for delivery accused Mr. Reagan of "negligence and failure in office to address the need for peace and arms control."

Mr. Askew was at a parade in

Hanover, New Hampshire, and sent a telegram of apology.

The Democrats were in general philosophical agreement about nuclear arms control. Mr. Cranston said at a press conference that the "main difference" among them was that "I'm stressing the need for a president who will cope with the arms race far more than any other candidate" and "no one else is committed to making it an absolute priority."

This drew a sharp rebuke from Mr. Hart. "I don't think anyone in this race has a corner on the concern about nuclear weapons," he said.

On another matter, after being told that Mr. Cranston was leaving Wednesday on a trip to Central America, Mr. Hart said he was thinking of going there, too.

Beaming, he said, "We've been through three wars, and we can survive this."

At city hall, Mayor Edward I. Koch issued a statement saying: "Thank God, the lights are on. Con Ed did a superb job. If the U.S. armed forces are as efficient as our cops and firefighters, we won't have to worry about the Soviet Union. Hopefully, local businesses, and particularly the apparel industry, will recover and overcome the economic blow."

For the garment and fashion industry alone, said Kurt Barnard, executive member of the 5,500-member Federation of Apparel Manufacturers, the blow "will run into many millions of dollars" to lost sales and in increased operating costs as companies race to make up for lost selling time.

Panel Seeks Files From Ex-Officials Of Reagan Team

New York Times Service

MIDLAND, Michigan — The private campaign files of five officials of Ronald Reagan's 1980 campaign organization are being sought by the House subcommittee investigating the transfer of Carter administration briefing papers to the Reagan camp.

Donald J. Albosta, the Michigan Democrat who is chairman of the panel conducting the investigation, said Friday that he was asking for access to the files of William J. Casey, James A. Baker 3d, Robert K. Gray, Francis S.M. Hodson and David R. Gergen. All but Mr. Gray are now officials of the Reagan administration.

In Washington, aides to the five men said they had not received the request from Mr. Albosta and could not comment on whether they would send the requested material.

Blending Spiritual, Temporal Tests World Church Assembly

By Kenneth A. Briggs

New York Times Service

VANCOUVER, British Columbia — Against the backdrop of rising criticism of its policies, the World Council of Churches ended its Sixth General Assembly last week after a vigorous effort to blend human rights concerns with spiritual life.

Problems emerged in both areas as the 900 delegates from 300 churches worshiped, studied and deliberated. Many left the assembly, which ended Wednesday, with confidence that past commitments to human rights had been bolstered and that new advances had been made to overcome the theological obstacles that divide the churches.

At the same time, the assembly took some stands that seem likely to provoke further debate about whether the council acts in a one-sided way on political issues.

Among the decisions were the passage of a statement on the Middle East that was strongly critical of Israel, a resolution on Afghanistan that many delegates said was too soft and a statement on Central America that blamed the United States for the turmoil in the region and praised the Nicaraguan government.

Reacting in part to charges that the council has immersed itself in questionable political struggles in the Third World while neglecting theology, the 18-day assembly gave considerable attention to both thought and action.

With regard to thought, the assembly welcomed a recent council document that affirmed broad agreement on baptism, eucharist and ministry by Protestants, Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholics.

But there were also reminders of how remote the goal of unity among the churches actually appears.

The frustration over the slow pace of ecumenical relations cropped up most visibly in discussions of the council's relations with the Vatican. Some delegates spoke of what they perceived as the lukewarm attitude of Pope John Paul II toward seeking commonalities with member churches of the council, particularly with Protestants.

In terms of applying their varied beliefs to worship and prayer, council officials were pleasantly surprised. Large and enthusiastic gatherings attended morning services, which ranged from the elaborate pageantry of Eastern Orthodox liturgy to the stirring preaching of Protestants. Many longtime officials said the assembly was the most relevant to the council's 35-year history.

With regard to theology, the council went to great lengths to provide theological and biblical support for its position papers. One

indication of the shift was that the documents won the praise of some evangelical observers who in the past had chastised the council for dwelling on activism in the detriment of faith.

An assembly document on the search for Christian unity noted the existence of groups who came to the meeting emphasizing one or the other of the concerns.

"Peace and justice, on the one hand, baptism, eucharist and ministry, on the other, have claimed our attention," the document said. "They belong together."

The council was primarily known in its early years for promoting ecumenical thinking about ways to overcome religious barriers, but it has gained a wide reputation in recent years for advocating human rights, supporting liberation movements and aiding the poor.

Striking a balance between those interests has become more difficult as the council has directly involved itself in acting on behalf of victims of injustice.

Critics of the council, both from within and without, have charged that it has loudly castigated some

regimes for violating human rights, particularly the United States and white-dominated nations like South Africa, while ignoring injustice in communist countries.

The issue was dramatized Tuesday in a series of actions at the assembly. One challenge arose involving two letters from Soviet religious dissidents to council leaders. Although the letters arrived Aug. 2, they were not acknowledged by the council until they were made available to reporters on Monday.

To the letters, the dissidents accused the Soviet government of suppressing religious rights and asserted that the Russian delegates at the assembly were being exploited by the authorities for political purposes.

A council spokesman said that the letters would be answered privately by the general secretary, Philip Potter, and that council policy held that such matters are not taken up on the assembly floor.

On other occasions, council leaders have justified their comparatively quiet stance toward the situation in the Soviet Union out of a desire to safeguard the well-being of religious believers there.

Computer Experts Say Security Threats Persist

By David Burnham

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The tapping of an unclassified computer in a U.S. nuclear weapons laboratory by a group of young people, although it was not a threat to national security, points out the difficulty of guaranteeing the security of information in data bases accessible by telephone, telecommunications experts say.

"There is no such thing as absolute safety," said Joseph Weizenbaum, a professor of computer science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "You cannot guarantee the security of a computer system if it is not physically or electronically isolated."

In national security computer systems, information mostly is coded. It usually moves along communication lines that are not accessible by telephones and that are sometimes surrounded by gas-filled tubes to reveal any attempt to tap them.

A group of young people in Milwaukee tapped the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico to June through a telecommunication network called Teletel. Both academic and government computer scientists discounted the national security significance of the incident.

Mr. Weizenbaum recalled how another group of computer enthusiasts recently managed to break through the security of a computer used by the University of California at Berkeley.

"It was something of a shock to the computer community that they found a pinhole in this system," he said.

Congressional investigators have criticized the government for inadequately protecting information held in the computers of agencies such as the Internal Revenue Service and the Social Security Administration.

In a report completed in April 1982, for example, the General Accounting Office called the agencies' computers "vulnerable to individuals who would use them for fraudulent, wasteful, abusive and illegal purposes."

A senior computer expert at the Office of Management and Budget said the criticisms by the congressional investigators had considerable merit.

"There is a problem that has to be faced," the expert said. "We could put the ultimate National Security Agency-type equipment and procedures on all information, but it is so expensive it would drive the country into bankruptcy."

The question is: How much are we willing to pay to guarantee the security of what kinds of information?

A computer system that is located at a protected facility and is not designed to share information with computers or terminals in other locations is inherently more secure than other systems.

According to an expert on computers who has done extensive work for the Defense Department, an example of such a location would be the North American Aerospace Defense Command's center at Cheyenne Mountain, Colorado. The command post is the central stage for the movie, "WarGames," in which several young people tap into a command computer.

The expert, who requested anonymity, said that to his knowledge almost none of the computers on

Cheyenne Mountain was linked to outside networks.

Computers that share information are more vulnerable because they require links that can provide relatively easy channels of access and often involve large numbers of people with knowledge of the code words and other procedures necessary to enter it.

Early this year, a former economist with the Federal Reserve Board, Theodore C. Langevin, pleaded guilty to charges in connection with his illegal use of a telephone to tap the Federal Reserve's computer for secret data about the nation's money supply.

Mr. Langevin used the name and access code of someone still working at the Federal Reserve. Although officials said the computer recognized the attempt was not legitimate, they would not say how.

To prevent the theft of computerized information stored in widespread computer systems, business and government are increasingly adopting a procedure to scramble the information while in transit. Several years ago, the National Bureau of Standards adopted a standardized procedure for scrambling and unscrambling messages.

A spokesman at the bureau said Friday that 16 companies offer 20 kinds of devices to encode and decode information and that the procedure is now being used to protect sensitive information unrelated to national security by such agencies as the Energy Department and by some banks.

Dallas Voters Approve Regional Transit Plan

The Associated Press

DALLAS — Voters in Dallas and its larger suburbs have approved creation of a regional mass-transit system and a sales tax to pay for it.

With 100 percent of the precincts counted, 101,966 voters, or 58.2 percent, favored the Dallas Area Rapid Transit and 73,161, or 41.8 percent, voted against the plan Saturday, but residents of seven smaller towns voted against participating in the plan. DART will be the first rail mass-transit system in Texas, with 160 miles (260 kilometers) of lines built over the next 27 years.

4 Climbers Die in Swiss Alps

United Press International

SION, Switzerland — Four climbers died in two accidents in the Valais region of the Swiss Alps over the weekend, bringing to a record 22 the number of climbing fatalities in the area so far this summer.

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In French France
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Legislator Sees Continuation Of U.S. Arms Sales to Taiwan

United Press International

TAIPEI — The U.S. House majority leader, James C. Wright Jr., said Sunday that he was sure that the United States would continue to supply Taiwan with defensive weapons, despite strained U.S. ties with China over the issue.

"The United States should provide Taiwan with ample and adequate weapons for its defensive needs," said Mr. Wright, a Texas Democrat. Mr. Wright arrived in Taipei on Saturday with a 22-member congressional delegation. The group also visited Japan, China, Singapore and Malaysia.

Mr. Wright said he believed that President Ronald Reagan and his successors would adhere to the 1979 Taiwan Relations Act to assure the island's security. The act, signed after the Carter administration established diplomatic relations with China and dropped its official ties with Taiwan, stipulates that Washington provide Taiwan with defensive weapons.

A month ago the Defense Department announced a \$530-million arms sales package to Taiwan, the third largest between Washington and Taipei, Beijing vigorously protested the deal.

Trudeau Shuffles Canadian Cabinet

The Associated Press

OTTAWA — With his Liberal Party facing badly in opinion polls, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has shuffled his cabinet for the third time in less than a year.

The top ministers, including External Affairs Minister Allan J. MacEachen and Finance Minister Marc Lalonde, kept their jobs in the shuffle Friday. But Defense Minister Gilles Lamontagne was replaced by Jean-Jacques Blais, former minister of supply and services. Most senior posts were changed in September 1982, and Mr. Trudeau rearranged other assignments in March.

At the forum devoted to the peace issue, each of the Democratic hopefuls present criticized Mr. Reagan's handling of the Central American issue.

Mr. Mondale said: "This administration does not know what it's doing in Central America. They have widened the dispute, they have militarized it."

Mr. Hart, whose campaign has been struggling here as elsewhere, said: "This president has no appreciation for history or the image of America in the hemisphere."

Senators Cranston and Hart re-

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

After Faya-Largeau

The empire-minded Colonel Qadhafi has done something nasty that troubles many Africans and embarrasses their foreign patrons, including France and the United States. The mischief he has done, however, should not be treated in a manner to make of it a myth. Faya-Largeau is not Stalingrad. This was a small skirmish in a remote place and was far from the first of its type. Libya's forces went out not because they represent some irresistible green tide but because in the ebb and flow of military action in the African desert they had an advantage at this time and place. Politically the Chadian figure supported by Libya appears to be no more than a warlord on the make — in other words, a politician familiar in hard-to-govern, poorly governed, little-governed Chad.

One evident result of the Libyan pounce on Faya-Largeau is to mobilize a coalition of forces that are prepared, for their separate local or strategic reasons, to take some kind of stand against the further depredations of Colonel Qadhafi. The coalition was ineffective in the first stage, but it is in a position to make a difference in the next.

It would be surprising if President Hissène Habré's regional patrons in Egypt and Sudan, both targets of Libyan subversion themselves, were not more ready now. Other Africans are also aroused. French paratroopers, strongly armed, are finally and belatedly in place in the capital of Chad in the south. The United States

no longer appears to be awkwardly out in front of the anti-Qadhafi elements.

President Reagan had it about right in his remarks on the Chad crisis on Thursday. He steered clear of rhetoric whose effect in the past has been to paint Colonel Qadhafi as a menace so powerful, radical and Soviet-inspired as virtually to cry out for a direct American intervention against him. Instead Mr. Reagan emphasized the poor quality of the information about Chad available to Washington, the clear implication being a need to proceed cautiously. Chad, he observed, is historically in France's sphere of interest — another piece of sober distancing. "I don't see any situation that would call for military intervention by the United States there," he said.

Chad finds the United States in the usual difficult spot. The African country is not important to Americans in any conventional or traditional way, yet it is part of the business of being a great power to do what can be done to keep local or regional bullies from pushing unoffending countries around. Mr. Reagan caught the spirit of this dilemma when he said it was not the American role to play world policeman and when, in the same breath, he observed that threats to American security can arise worldwide. To combine the necessary restraint and responsibility takes good judgment, good company and, not least, good luck.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

What pangs President Habré of Chad must have felt when he urgently requested French troops to return to the former French colony to help in his fight against Libyan-backed rebels. He is himself a proud and successful former guerrilla foe of the legionnaires who aided another Chad president a decade ago.

President Mitterrand must have swallowed hard when he bowed to Mr. Habré's request. For years the French Socialist leader had harshly criticized his predecessors' interventions in Africa, unconsciously reminding of the imperialism of an earlier age.

Meanwhile, the fighting has called forth substantial self-discipline from Washington. President Reagan, often concerned with demonstrating American credibility by giving military support to friendly regimes in trouble, this time drew the line at warnings and displays of resolve: radar planes, munitions lifts, a weapons-training mission by three advisers only sent only to advise.

The behavior in all three capitals was right and necessary. On Tuesday the French defense minister reminded the world: "It is not France that is taking the initiative of internationalizing

the conflict... The Libyans did it." And at his news conference on Thursday Mr. Reagan explained that he could not foresee a need to help in his fight against Libyan-backed rebels. He is himself a proud and successful former guerrilla foe of the legionnaires who aided another Chad president a decade ago.

The French paratroopers can only buy time; it is the warring factions of Chad themselves that must produce the political solution capable of sustaining a nation. In more than 20 years of formal independence, such a solution has proven elusive. To find one now requires the overcoming of obstacles as formidable as the presence of Libya to the north.

These include primary poverty and ethnic fragmentation. Probably most serious of all, Chad is beset by a tradition of solving political differences through violence, something that neither foreign force nor restraint can remedy.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Year of the Bull

On the 13th of August last year — it was a Friday — the stock market, having sunk dismally low, suddenly leaped upward. In the phenomenal rise that followed, the Dow Jones Industrial Average climbed 60 percent. It is always perilous to try to explain why stock prices move as they do, but at least in broad outline the reasons for the great bull market of the past year are pretty clear.

The turnaround last August was a response to the drop in interest rates that had begun six weeks earlier, and the rates were falling as a result of two political developments: The Federal Reserve Board had decided to relax monetary policy, and Congress, with the belated but vigorous support of President Reagan, was in the final stages of enacting a tax increase.

Of the two, the tax increase was the more important development. Without it, relaxation by the Federal Reserve might well have set off a wave of fears of more election-year inflation and sent rates up rather than down. The tax increase had little immediate effect on the deficit but great importance for the years ahead. Previously the forecasts of federal deficits had indicated a continuous widening from year to year through the 1980s. With the passage of the 1982 tax bill, the deficits were stabilized at more or less the present level. Investors found that reassuring.

Half a year later the recession finally ended,

and in May the rates started to rise again. Perhaps that is one reason why the stock prices peaked and began to fall in late June. It is important not to overdo the point. The relationship between the rates and stock prices is not right and immutable. But, generally speaking, it is true that high and rising interest rates are not good for the market.

The past year's history also suggests some of the limits on the ability of the Federal Reserve Board to influence interest. The Fed works in an atmosphere sensitive to many other influences. Last year it was a tax increase that made everything else move in the right direction. It will probably take another tax increase to get everything moving that way again.

By the way, in celebrating this anniversary it is useful to keep a longer perspective in mind. America has now been through 15 years of high inflation and high interest rates. If the Dow Jones average of 1968 had only kept ahead of inflation, today it would be just about twice as high as it actually is. Even after the big ride of the past year, the stocks on which Dow Jones calculates the average are worth just about half what they were, in real terms, in 1968. Perhaps that is not the most important measure of the damage that the misadventures of the last 15 years have inflicted on the American economy, but neither is it trivial.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

The Berlin Wall: 22 Years

On Aug. 13, 1961, East Germany performed a great deed for maintaining peace. One of the most important guarantees of peace in the face of the imperialist confrontation policies and still rampant revanchism in West Germany is a secure border.

— *Neues Deutschland* (Berlin), the East German Communist Party paper.

Like all work of human hands — the tower of Babel, the lince empire — [the Berlin wall] is

transitory. The wall will also disappear one day. But whoever accepts the injustice of the wall silently only helps it remain sturdy.

By backing Bonn's billion-mark loan to East Germany, Chancellor Kohl and the Bavarian leader, Mr. Strauss, have gone out on a limb. The East German government may be prevented by its Moscow masters from delivering the border relaxations and other concessions alleged to have been bought with the loan.

— *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

FROM OUR AUG. 15 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Trouble Over Curaçao

THE HAGUE — The Dutch newspapers publish the text of the official letter by which President Castro handed his passport to M. de Rens, the Netherlands Minister resident in Caracas, and the official letter by which Senator Castro notified the Hague Government of the dismissal of the Minister. Although formulated in measured terms, these documents are not considered as conforming with diplomatic usage. The Dutch newspapers are very sober in their comments, awaiting the decision of the government. A letter from Curaçao, published by "De Tyd" giving an account of the reprisals taken against the Venezuelan Consulate in that city and the intense local excitement, has produced a certain amount of emotion here.

1933: When Mother Disagrees

HYDE PARK, New York — The President of the United States has been overruled by a higher authority — his mother. Mrs. James Roosevelt has quietly suggested to her acquaintances among newspapermen that they cease calling her estate, which is now serving as the summer White House, Krum Elbow. The real name of the estate is Springwood. Mrs. Roosevelt simply calls the estate Hyde Park, which is the name of the town in which it is situated. Mr. Roosevelt, who has a fondness for things of Dutch origin, found old authorities to show that in the early days his side of the river had been called Krum Elbow. Thereby he started a friendly argument not only among his neighbors but in his own family.

Yalta, Helsinki, Madrid, ...

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Two Andropovs took charge of the Madrid conference, and both are cautious men. Yuri, in the Kremlin, and his son Igor, in Madrid, led the Soviet Union in declaring that it was "determined to assure the effective application of human rights and of basic freedoms," including the freedom to organize labor unions.

No one can have any illusions about the practical consequences of such a declaration. Why did Moscow commit itself to legal obligations that will never be met unless there is a radical change in the Soviet regime? Why did the Kremlin give the West a potentially powerful psychological weapon?

The Kremlin showed diplomatic skill. In exchange for promises it has no intention or even means of keeping, it saved the "Helsinki process and spirit" from seemingly inevitable death through failure. And it averted any questioning of the inviolability of the frontiers that emerged after World War II.

In the absence of a peace treaty ending that war, Moscow can point to the Final Act of the Helsinki accords, now confirmed in Madrid, as a document recognizing the division of Europe and Soviet domination over Eastern Europe. Madrid is thus the equivalent of Yalta. The confirmation is valuable to Moscow. Indeed, the strongest

threat the West could brandish against an eventual Soviet intervention in Poland was that of reconsidering the Helsinki Final Act. By agreeing in Madrid to an agenda of eight meetings, the Soviets have meanwhile breathed new life into East-West dialogue and cooperation. Moscow believes it can increase its access to Western technology by playing up the rivalry between America and Western Europe, and in this way be safe from embargo or trade restrictions.

Furthermore, in exchange for minor concessions and promises to release a few lesser hostages (Pentecostals, but not the Sakharovs), Moscow prevented the West from making clear that the Stockholm disarmament conference will deal with conventional weapons only. Theoretically, then, that conference could also discuss nuclear weapons, and the Soviets can use that forum to promote their "various peace initiatives" and try to influence the Geneva disarmament negotiations.

Deployment of Euro-missiles is to start in December. The preparatory stage of the Stockholm conference is to start in Helsinki in October. Moscow convinced the West to begin the disarmament conference quickly — that is, next January — and not to limit its duration, which means it could go on for 10 years. By contrast, the human rights discussions due in Ottawa and Bern, which should prove embarrassing to the Kremlin, are put off until 1985 and 1986 and are to last no more than six weeks.

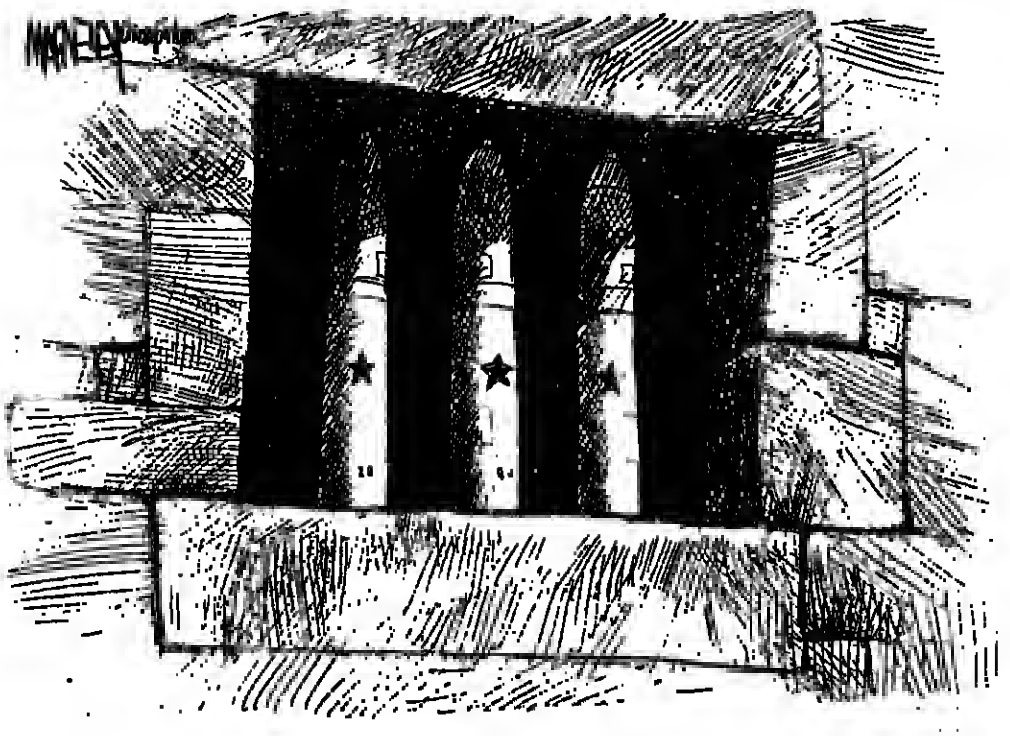
As for the "right of workers to organize unions," the Kremlin obtained the restriction that unions can operate only "within the framework of the law of each respective state." What that can mean has been seen in Poland.

Not once in the 40-page Madrid document is Poland mentioned. Yet the conference took place in the shadow of Polish developments and was obviously influenced by the struggle of Solidarity.

Nor is mention made of those persons in the Soviet Union and Poland who have been imprisoned for monitoring respect of the Helsinki agreements. By the time the meetings in Ottawa and Bern come to order, little will probably be left of the Helsinki watchdog committee set up by Solidarity. Madrid was clearly a success for Moscow.

All the same, the Madrid compromise is a two-edged sword. The West has obtained an instrument of political and moral pressure that can be effective if it knows how to use it — and if it wants to use it.

International Herald Tribune.



For Refugees From Indochina, the Disaster Continues

By William Shawcross

BANGKOK — Indochinese refugees in Southeast Asia are no longer of fashionable concern in the West, but in some ways their plight is worse than ever. For now they have less hope of starting a secure life in a new homeland.

Communist and non-communist governments must share the blame. The refugees' predicament is the result of the policies of a number of countries, including Vietnam, the United States and Thailand.

Sad to say, the refugees' situation has pointed up the limits in the ability of international organizations to protect vulnerable, displaced people in the absence of strong commitments from governments.

In Hong Kong, Vietnamese boat people are being incarcerated in what are euphemistically known as "closed camps" but are in fact prisons.

A few weeks ago dozens of Vietnamese boat people were drowned in the Ho Chi Minh River, according to reports from Vietnam. Police fired warning shots at a boat, the people on board panicked, and the boat began to list, struck a bridge and sank.

In the Thai camp of Panat Nikon, two Vietnamese who had been denied resettlement for the reasons on fire in front of officials from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The INS men have shown such extreme insensitivity in their methods that State Department officials have bitterly complained to Washington.

In May, on orders of the Thai government, about 20,000 Cambodians were taken by bus from a place of relative security a few miles inside Thailand back to the heavily mined Cambodian border area, where civilians are caught in the fighting. Despite a petition for help from 2,000 of those displaced Cambodians, neither the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) nor the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was able to prevent their forced transfer.

The hazards facing people being sent back to the border area were all too clear to me when I visited ICRC hospitals in the area in April. I saw people whose limbs had been blown off by the land mines that have been placed in that no-man's-land. Many of the victims were children.

A private organization called Operation Handicap International fits these people who have lost a leg with artificial limbs made with "appropriate technology" — wood and bamboo. There is of course no "appropriate technology" for those who have been blinded. They are sent back to the border in darkness.

In 1979 the Indochinese refugees were the center of international attention. Hundreds of thousands were fleeing from Vietnam, and up to half a million came to the Thai border to escape the chaos brought about by the Vietnamese occupation that ended Pol Pot's brutal revolution.

The West responded generously by resettling hundreds of thousands. But now it seems that Western concern has been largely exhausted. Relief workers have a phrase for this. They call it "compassion fatigue."

Western societies cannot be expected to absorb endless numbers of peasants fleeing Third World dicta-

torships, particularly in a time of recession. Groups interested in resettling refugees from other parts of the world, such as Latin America, claim that the Indochinese have been given too much precedence. There are even those in the refugee business who argue that the Indochinese relief effort itself has been part of the problem; they contend that large-scale resettlement programs have encouraged the emigration of Indochinese people who otherwise would have endured conditions at home.

This argument, it seems to me, is far too neat. It conveniently blames the United States and other Western resettlement countries and ignores the fact that Asian peasants rooted in their land and culture do not usually flee their homes for promised lands unless conditions seem unbearable.

Even if one accepts that mistakes were made, the suffering and desperation of thousands of refugees today is a reality that must be of concern to the international community.

Refugees are still coming, particularly from Vietnam and Cambodia. Until the passage of the 1980 Refugee Act, the United States accepted these Indochinese en masse. Since then they have had to prove individually that they have a genuine fear of persecution back home. In many cases this has been difficult to establish.

To Influence Vietnam, Strategy Has to Be Realistic

By Doan Van Toai and David Chanoff

FRESNO, California — Southern California was the scene not long ago of a large and enthusiastic rally for Hoang Co Minh, a former South Vietnamese admiral who heads the California-based National United Front for the Liberation of Vietnam, an organization that is alleged to be carrying out small-scale guerrilla operations in Indochina.

Mr. Hoang's efforts to use the refugee community as a base for resistance in Vietnam are not unique. Last summer the Hanoi government put on display Vo Dai Ton, a former colonel in the southern army who was well known in the United States. According to Vietnamese spokesmen, Mr. Vo was a key figure in American Thai plans to organize domestic resistance to the Hanoi government.

It is tempting to dismiss such people as nothing more than frustrated diehards with a quixotic view of their prospects, but they are U.S. residents who would have difficulty getting into Thailand without some sort of official approval.

It is all too easy to imagine arguments for low-level government encouragement of refugee-led guerrilla activities. Among the bitterly anti-communist Vietnamese in America are many experienced soldiers who have never accepted the North's victory as final. The temptation to use the energies of people like Mr. Vo and Mr. Hoang must be substantial.

Such ad hoc movements, led by members of the old Thien regime, can only do the United States harm.

In the current Southeast Asian policy dilemma it is vital that America develop an overall strategic framework for dealing with Vietnamese expansionism and Soviet influence in the region. Support for indigenous resistance activities might be part of a workable strategy, but Americans would need to understand just how such support might further the goal of moving Vietnam away from its present militant policies.

It is worth noting that while China has been actively backing anti-Vietnamese guerrillas in Cambodia, as well as a Montagnard insurgency inside Vietnam, it is unlikely that the People's Republic has any hope either of evicting Vietnam from Cambodia or of seriously destabilizing the

domestic regime through resistance activities. Guerrilla operations are considered a long-term economic and psychological drain that is part of an economic, diplomatic and military strategy to deny Vietnam undisputed control of Indochina.

Beijing's objective is to persuade Vietnam that its policy of antagonism toward China, and dependence on Soviet military and economic aid, will not bring security and will be vastly damaging to Vietnam in the long term. Here, U.S. and Chinese interests intersect, and in fact the United States carries on diplomatic and economic relations with Vietnam that largely parallel Chinese policy.

There is much to be said for synchronizing American and Chinese strategy. A coordinated policy could well include American support for at

An Opportunity to Seize For Northern Ireland

By James Shannon

The writer is a Democratic congressman from Massachusetts and a member of the House Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON — In Ireland, feudal war, foreign conquests and centuries of oppression, economic depression and mass emigration have come to this: a conflict concentrated in the six counties of Northern Ireland, 14 years of horrific violence, thousands of lost lives and livelihoods, and no end in sight.

A visitor to America, Nobel Peace Prize laureate Mairead Corrigan Maguire, told a delegation of senators and congressmen that the dominant emotion in her country is anger — anger directed at both chief antagonists, the British government and the self-ordained freedom-fighters.

In the United States, more than 43 million Irish-Americans are mute on the subject — confused and tired of trying to decipher what is going on.

With the British election now past, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has an opportunity and an obligation to improve the situation in Northern Ireland. There are at least four steps that could help diminish tensions.

Mrs. Thatcher's opportunity stems from her sizable victory margin. Her obligation to look again at the situation arises because some of the deepest scars in Northern Ireland result directly from her policies. For instance, the unemployment rate is 25 percent, twice that in the rest of the United Kingdom and higher than that at the peak of the Depression.

Anger in Northern Ireland is motivated by the violence, the economy and the prison situation.

The violence has been constant and debilitating. There have been more than 2,300 victims since 1969, more than half of them innocent civilians. Who killed them? The best evidence comes from a Dublin-based journalist who researched the 2,250 deaths that preceded June 1982.

He found that more than half could be attributed to Republican groups like the Provisional Irish Republican Army, more than a quarter to loyalist groups like the Ulster Defence Association, and 11.1 percent to the security forces. In 182 cases the assassins were unknown.

More than 25,000 people have been seriously injured — a statistic that does not measure psychological trauma and cannot account for the time lost in the lives of an entire generation of young people.

The economic picture is no less dismal. A Cambridge University economist has estimated that 24,000 jobs have been lost. This economic

degeneration is likely to continue in the absence of renewed interest by Mrs. Thatcher, because Northern Ireland depends on British government expenditures for 75 percent of its gross domestic product and 45 percent of all employment.

The hunger strikes and Mrs. Thatcher's obdurate banding of the men left Northern Ireland in a deep chasm. She claimed victory after 10 prisoners died, and promptly granted reforms that could have ended the hunger strikes before they began. At the end, the "men of violence" had gained martyrs, recruits and votes; Mrs. Thatcher had solidified her reputation as the "iron lady," and Northern Ireland had lost 64 more people killed in the violence that followed prison deaths.

Mrs. Thatcher has taken one positive step by retaining James Prior as Secretary for Northern Ireland. He has brought energy and genuine concern to the post, if not yet meaningful results. Now she must take others.

First, she should continue the Anglo-Irish dialogue that was short-circuited by the Falklands war.

Second, she should encourage involvement by the Unionist community in the New Ireland Forum announced by Mr. FitzGerald in March. With the participation of the three major political parties in the Republic and the major Roman Catholic party in the north, the Forum is a sincere attempt to put substance behind traditional assurances of protection for the Unionist point of view in a "new Ireland."

Third, Mrs. Thatcher should ban the use of plastic bullets. Fourteen people, four of them children, have been killed by them. A British commitment to use other crowd-control methods would emphasize a real determination to turn things around.

Fourth, it may be necessary to consider a mini-Marshall Plan for Ulster. Britain could not bear the burden of that restructuring alone, but a well-conceived economic recovery plan involving Britain, the Republic and the United States could go far toward resolving many of the problems that underlie the violence.

The way forward is through democratic processes and a commitment to social and economic justice. If those who seek power with the bomb and the bullet are to be turned away, Mrs. Thatcher would do well to seize her opportunity and apply these reforms.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hidden Resistance

Regarding "How a Crisis Disappears Into Thin Air" (JHT, Aug. 6) by William F. Buckley Jr.:

Mr. Buckley concludes that "if the West is going to win, it will do so because of the failure of communism, not because of the resources of freedom." It is my experience that the longing for freedom and the various, often hidden ways of resisting compliance with authoritarian rule — as so persistently demonstrated among the peoples governed by communist minorities — are the main reasons for the failure of the communists to dominate the world.

JANUS R. AVISON.

Hastings, England.

About Central America

Perhaps it's just an unfortunate coincidence, but every time I pick up the Herald Tribune lately it seems that at least one article is complaining that the Reagan administration has not gone far enough in threatening the Sandinist regime with violent overthrow or in backing the regime in El Salvador against the

Operatic Sine Qua Non

Regarding "Singers Make Opera" (Letters, June 27):

Opera lovers can only agree with John Aler's letter from Geneva on the fundamental importance of high-quality singing in opera.

Opera is the most demanding of the performing arts, and there is always a high risk of not obtaining satisfactory results. In recent years growing importance has been given to conductor, staging and decor. This is a welcome trend if the goal is to obtain a spectacle complex. However, there is a growing tendency to exaggerate the importance of the production. Too much is written on why the visual or theatrical aspects are good or bad, while minimizing the much more important role of the singers.

Opera lovers will always prefer a perfect cast of singers to lush orchestral sound, with poor singing, or even with good singers unsuited to their roles. Some horrible productions of recent years were ravishing musical experiences, sometimes made into magnificent records.

JAMES A. COHEN.

Paris.

JORGE S. HELFT.

Buenos Aires.

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299	Australia	8 1/4	15	Oct	77 1/2	11.56
300	Australia	8 1/4	15	Oct	77 1/2	11.56
301	Australia	8 1/4	15	Oct	77 1/2	11.56
302	Australia	8 1/4	15	Oct	77 1/2	11.56
303	Australia	8 1/4	15	Oct	77 1/2	11.56
304	Australia	8 1/4	15	Oct	77 1/2	11.56
305	Australia	8 1/4	15	Oct	77 1/2	11.56
306	Australia	8 1/4	15	Oct	77 1/2	11.56
307	Australia	8 1/4	15	Oct	77 1/2	11.56
308	Australia	8 1/4	15	Oct	77 1/2	11.56
309	Australia	8 1/4	15	Oct	77 1/2	11.56
310	Australia	8 1/4	15	Oct	77 1/2	11.56
311	Australia	8 1/4	15	Oct	77 1/2	11.56
312	Australia	8 1/4	15	Oct	77 1/2	11.56
313	Australia	8 1/4	15	Oct	77 1/2	11.56
314	Australia	8 1/4	15	Oct	77 1/2	11.56
315	Australia	8 1/4	15	Oct	77 1/2	11.56
316	Australia	8 1/4	15	Oct	77 1/2	11.56
317	Australia	8 1/4	15	Oct	77 1/2	11.56
318	Australia	8 1/4	15	Oct	77 1/2	11.56
319	Australia	8 1/4	15	Oct	77 1/2	11.56
320	Australia	8 1/4	15	Oct	77 1/2	11.56
321	Australia	8 1/4	15	Oct	77 1/2	11.56
322	Australia	8 1/4	15	Oct	77 1/2	11.56
323	Australia	8 1/4	15	Oct	77 1/2	11.56
324	Australia	8 1/4	15	Oct	77 1/2	11.56
325	Australia	8 1/4	15	Oct	77 1/2	11.56
326	Australia	8 1/4	15	Oct	77	

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HIGHEST YIELDS
to Average Life Below 5 Years

\$ 20	Commission Fed.Electr.	8	19 Feb	72/12	19.20	26.63	11.05	
\$ 20	Pernex	8	12/2	87 Sep	77	16.62	21.03	11.94
\$ 20	Mexico	8	1/2	10 Mar	78	16.49	21.03	11.94
\$ 20	Venezuela	8	1/2	14 Feb	78	16.49	21.03	11.94
\$ 20	Venezuela	8	1/2	17 Oct	66/12	15.38	21.03	11.94
\$ 125	Pernex	11	1/2	18/1	19.91	19.21	14.91	
\$ 25	Natlone Int'l	3	1/2	30 Oct	95/12	14.38	12.27	15.51
\$ 75	Marine B.V. w/w	3	1/2	16 Dec	77	14.37	14.37	14.37
\$ 75	Marine B.V. w/w	3	1/2	16 Dec	77	14.37	14.37	14.37
\$ 100	Rendley Lyndell	7	1/2	19 Sep	77	15.11	20.20	23.21
\$ 80	Bentley Midwest Concrete	7	3/4	19 Oct	78/12	14.38	12.27	15.51
\$ 75	Montreal School	7	1/2	19 Sep	77/12	15.11	20.20	23.21
\$ 100	Euro-Gulfair	5	1/2	31 Jul	77/12	13.86	17.36	18.86

HIGHEST YIELDS
to Average Life Above 5 Years

[illegible]

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

\$ 175	Mexico	12/12	'88	Jul	99	1/2	18.01	18.59
\$ 175	Pemex	7/12	'88	Mar	85	85	19.22	19.23
\$ 138	Mexico	7/12	'85	Mar	85	85	17.22	18.24
\$ 66	Canadian Fed Elect	7/12	'85	Nov	85	85	17.22	17.22
\$ 66	Arizona P's Fin	1/12	'85	Oct	185	1/2	15.01	14.45
\$ 44	Gulf Shells Overseas	1/12	'88	Oct	100	1/2	14.00	14.33
\$ 75	Ohio Edison Finance	12/12	'88	Oct	90	1/2	14.00	15.29
\$ 130	Citibank Overseas	12/12	'88	Oct	115	1/2	13.75	14.59
\$ 150	Quebec Prov	4/12	'88	Jul	114	1/2	12.00	15.76
\$ 30	Revival Inc.	1/12	'86	Dec	110	1/2	13.26	13.61
\$ 35	Reed	12/12	'89	Apr	180	1/4	14.25	15.47
\$ 25	Canadian Unifield	7/12	'89	Aug	112	3/4	13.75	15.68
\$ 40	Simmons-Sears Acq	12/12	'89	Apr	114	1/4	13.00	13.55

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		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	
Austria		100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
Belgium		201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	
Canada		301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	
France		401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	
Germany		501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	
Greece		601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	
Italy		701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	
Japan		801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	
Netherlands		901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	
Portugal		1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	
Spain		1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	
Sweden		1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	
Switzerland		1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	
United Kingdom		1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470</																															

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Marketmakers in Deutschmark Bonds **WestLB**
Westdeutsche Landesbank

Over-the-Counter

— NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Sales In					Sales In				
100s	High	Low	Close	Chge	100s	High	Low	Close	Chge
APF 8	100	100	100	100	APF 8	100	100	100	100
APF 16	100	100	100	100	APF 16	100	100	100	100
APF 24	100	100	100	100	APF 24	100	100	100	100
APF 32	100	100	100	100	APF 32	100	100	100	100
APF 40	100	100	100	100	APF 40	100	100	100	100
APF 48	100	100	100	100	APF 48	100	100	100	100
APF 56	100	100	100	100	APF 56	100	100	100	100
APF 64	100	100	100	100	APF 64	100	100	100	100
APF 72	100	100	100	100	APF 72	100	100	100	100
APF 80	100	100	100	100	APF 80	100	100	100	100
APF 88	100	100	100	100	APF 88	100	100	100	100
APF 96	100	100	100	100	APF 96	100	100	100	100
APF 104	100	100	100	100	APF 104	100	100	100	100
APF 112	100	100	100	100	APF 112	100	100	100	100
APF 120	100	100	100	100	APF 120	100	100	100	100
APF 128	100	100	100	100	APF 128	100	100	100	100
APF 136	100	100	100	100	APF 136	100	100	100	100
APF 144	100	100	100	100	APF 144	100	100	100	100
APF 152	100	100	100	100	APF 152	100	100	100	100
APF 160	100	100	100	100	APF 160	100	100	100	100
APF 168	100	100	100	100	APF 168	100	100	100	100
APF 176	100	100	100	100	APF 176	100	100	100	100
APF 184	100	100	100	100	APF 184	100	100	100	100
APF 192	100	100	100	100	APF 192	100	100	100	100
APF 200	100	100	100	100	APF 200	100	100	100	100
APF 208	100	100	100	100	APF 208	100	100	100	100
APF 216	100	100	100	100	APF 216	100	100	100	100
APF 224	100	100	100	100	APF 224	100	100	100	100
APF 232	100	100	100	100	APF 232	100	100	100	100
APF 240	100	100	100	100	APF 240	100	100	100	100
APF 248	100	100	100	100	APF 248	100	100	100	100
APF 256	100	100	100	100	APF 256	100	100	100	100
APF 264	100	100	100	100	APF 264	100	100	100	100
APF 272	100	100	100	100	APF 272	100	100	100	100
APF 280	100	100	100	100	APF 280	100	100	100	100
APF 288	100	100	100	100	APF 288	100	100	100	100
APF 296	100	100	100	100	APF 296	100	100	100	100
APF 304	100	100	100	100	APF 304	100	100	100	100
APF 312	100	100	100	100	APF 312	100	100	100	100
APF 320	100	100	100	100	APF 320	100	100	100	100
APF 328	100	100	100	100	APF 328	100	100	100	100
APF 336	100	100	100	100	APF 336	100	100	100	100
APF 344	100	100	100	100	APF 344	100	100	100	100
APF 352	100	100	100	100	APF 352	100	100	100	100
APF 360	100	100	100	100	APF 360	100	100	100	100
APF 368	100	100	100	100	APF 368	100	100	100	100
APF 376	100	100	100	100	APF 376	100	100	100	100
APF 384	100	100	100	100	APF 384	100	100	100	100
APF 392	100	100	100	100	APF 392	100	100	100	100
APF 400	100	100	100	100	APF 400	100	100	100	100
APF 408	100	100	100	100	APF 408	100	100	100	100
APF 416	100	100	100	100	APF 416	100	100	100	100
APF 424	100	100	100	100	APF 424	100	100	100	100
APF 432	100	100	100	100	APF 432	100	100	100	100
APF 440	100	100	100	100	APF 440	100	100	100	100
APF 448	100	100	100	100	APF 448	100	100	100	100
APF 456	100	100	100	100	APF 456	100	100	100	100
APF 464	100	100	100	100	APF 464	100	100	100	100
APF 472	100	100	100	100	APF 472	100	100	100	100
APF 480	100	100	100	100	APF 480	100	100	100	100
APF 488	100	100	100	100	APF 488	100	100	100	100
APF 496	100	100	100	100	APF 496	100	100	100	100
APF 504	100	100	100	100	APF 504	100	100	100	100
APF 512	100	100	100	100	APF 512	100	100	100	100
APF 520	100	100	100	100	APF 520	100	100	100	100
APF 528	100	100	100	100	APF 528	100	100	100	100
APF 536	100	100	100	100	APF 536	100	100	100	100
APF 544	100	100	100	100	APF 544	100	100	100	100
APF 552	100	100	100	100	APF 552	100	100	100	100
APF 560	100	100	100	100	APF 560	100	100	100	100
APF 568	100	100	100	100	APF 568	100	100	100	100
APF 576	100	100	100	100	APF 576	100	100	100	100
APF 584	100	100	100	100	APF 584	100	100	100	100
APF 592	100	100	100	100	APF 592	100	100	100	100
APF 600	100	100	100	100	APF 600	100	100	100	100
APF 608	100	100	100	100	APF 608	100	100	100	100
APF 616	100	100	100	100	APF 616	100	100	100	100
APF 624	100	100	100	100	APF 624	100	100	100	100
APF 632	100	100	100	100	APF 632	100	100	100	100
APF 640	100	100	100	100	APF 640	100	100	100	100
APF 648	100	100	100	100	APF 648	100	100	100	100
APF 656	100	100	100	100	APF 656	100	100	100	100
APF 664	100	100	100	100	APF 664	100	100	100	100
APF 672	100	100	100	100	APF 672	100	100	100	100
APF 680	100	100	100	100	APF 680	100	100	100	100
APF 688	100	100	100	100	APF 688	100	100	100	100
APF 696	100	100	100	100	APF 696	100	100	100	100
APF 704	100	100	100	100	APF 704	100	100	100	100
APF 712	100	100	100	100	APF 712	100	100	100	100
APF 720	100	100	100	100	APF 720	100	100	100	100
APF 728	100	100	100	100	APF 728	100	100	100	100
APF 736	100	100	100	100	APF 736	100	100	100	100
APF 744	100	100	100	100	APF 744	100	100	100	100
APF 752	100	100	100	100	APF 752	100	100	100	100
APF 760	100	100	100	100	APF 760	100	100	100	100
APF 768	100	100	100	100	APF 768	100	100	100	100
APF 776	100	100	100	100	APF 776	100	100	100	100
APF 784	100	100	100	100	APF 784	100	100	100	100
APF 792	100	100	100	100	APF 792	100	100	100	100
APF 800	100	100	100	100	APF 800	100	100	100	100
APF 808	100	100	100	100	APF 808	100	100	100	100
APF 816	100	100	100	100	APF 816	100	100	100	100
APF 824	100	100	100	100	APF 824	100	100	100	100
APF 832	100	100	100	100	APF 832	100	100	100	100
APF 840	100	100	100	100	APF 840	100	100	100	100
APF 848	100	100	100	100	APF 848	100	100	100	100
APF 856	100	100	100	100	APF 856	100	100	100	100
APF 864	100	100	100	100	APF 864	100	100	100	100
APF 872	100	100	100	100	APF 872	100	100	100	100
APF 880	100	100	100	100	APF 880	100	100	100	100
APF 888	100	100	100	100	APF 888	100	100	100	100
APF 896	100	100	100	100	APF 896	100	100	100	100
APF 904	100	100	100	100	APF 904	100	100	100	100
APF 912	100	100	100	100	APF 912	100	100	100	100
APF 920	100	100	100	100	APF 920	100	100	100	100
APF 928	100	100	100	100	APF 928	100	100	100	100
APF 936	100	100	100	100	APF 936	100	100	100	100
APF 944	100	100	100	100	APF 944	100	100	100	100
APF 952	100	100	100	100	APF 952	100	100	100	100
APF 960	100	100	100	100	APF 960	100	100	100	100
APF 968	100	100	100	100	APF 968	100	100	100	100
APF 976	100	100	100	100	APF 976	100	100	100	100
APF 984	100	100	100	100	APF 984	100	100	100	100
APF 992	100	100	100	100	APF 992	100	100	100	100
APF 1000	100	100	100	100	APF 1000	100	100	100	100

(Continued on Page 9)

[illegible]

(Continued from Page 7)

said 300,000 by late Friday and expected to sell the final 200,000 early this week.

Salomon said its sale of 250,000 bond warrants was "almost done." The companion issue of 250,000 warrants on the Treasury's 10% notes of 1993 was selling more slowly but was in good shape.

Analysts and speculators preferred to make bets on the 29-year bonds rather than on the 10-year notes. The price of a longer-term security moves further on any change in interest rates. Option buys thrive on volatility.

Many analysts saw the new warrants as a passing fad, like partly-paid bonds and zero-coupon issues. Jan Kerr, a senior analyst at Kidder, Peabody & Co., said the game probably was not over.

"It might like to try various other bond maturities and exercise periods. Other Eurobond specialists had doubts about the demand. One noted that Eurobond investors traditionally have shunned registered securities, such as U.S. Treasury bonds. A trader at a Swiss bank said he had no time for the warrants: "Our clients are not gamblers, our clients are investors."

Another question is how last week's action affects the reputation of Gary Klesch, the 36-year-old chairman of Quadrex. He came up with the first such warrant offering but had to cancel it when investors recoiled from the price. The one-year Quadrex warrants required a minimum bid of \$49.50. Salomon priced (its equivalent) offer at \$32.50.

Mr. Klesch's big rivals could not seem to decide whether he was brilliant or a scoundrel, or greedily naïve. Some thought it was a combination.

International Herald Tribune

Closing Prices August 13, 1983

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Cram Nips Scott in 1,500 Meters

Decker Wins 2d Gold; Thompson Captures Decathlon Title

Marita Koch celebrating her victory in the 200-meter dash

Prost Wins in Austria To Increase Title Lead

turbo, but that will change when I get my new turbo in two weeks' time," Lauda told a television interviewer before the race.

With turbo-charged cars dominating, the lead changed several times before Prost managed to pass Arnoux six laps before the end.

"A dozen or so laps from the end I suddenly lost the use of my fourth gear," said the disappointed Arnoux, who won last week's West German Grand Prix at Hockenheim.

"In those conditions, I was obviously not in a position to hold out against Alain Prost."

Fiquet, who started from the second row, led for seven laps from the 30th after overtaking the Ferrari of Patrick Tambay of France.

Tambay, who started from pole position and headed the field until the 15th lap, was passed by Arnoux when the Frenchman was bogged in behind the Ligier of fellow-Frenchman Jean-Pierre Jarier. Tambay

was forced to drop out in the 31st lap when his Ferrari turbo developed engine problems. He was joined in the same lap by the Brabham-BMW turbo of Riccardo Patrese.

It was the second straight race that saw Tambay start from the pole but fail to finish. At the German Grand Prix two weeks ago, he was forced to drop out with a broken engine valve on the 10th lap.

The race began with a four-car collision that came as the pack was clearing the pit straight and heading into the first chicane. Italian Bruno Giacomelli, angling for position with his grandly totemic, candy-colored Lotus, struck Elío de Angelis' Lotus turbo. Danny Sullivan's Tyrrell-Cosworth

and Marc Suiter's **ARROWS-COW** was got caught in the mixup and all four were forced to retire.

American Farness One Grand Prix
At Santa Anita, Farness, 1 hour, 2 minutes, 22.74 seconds, overcame lead 22.94 seconds.

Arctic Arrows, Farness, Farness, 1:24.39.04.
2. Nelson Hawk, Bristol, Farness, 1:25.40.04.
3. Eddie Chesser, U.S., Farness, 1:25.61.04.
4. Nelson Hawk, Bristol, Farness, one lap behind.

5. Mike Lusk, Astoria, Farness, one lap behind.
6. Nelson Hawk, Bristol, Farness, two laps behind.

7. Kiki Rabe, Astoria, Williams, two laps.
8. Nelson Hawk, Bristol, Farness, two laps.

9. Corrado Pao, Italy, America, two laps.
10. Nelson Hawk, Bristol, Farness, two laps.

11. Nelson Hawk, Bristol, Farness, two laps.
12. Stefan Johansson, Sweden, Solri, Honda, two laps.

13. Thirly Bastien, Belgium, Arrows, five laps.

World Championship Standings

1. Prost, 34 points.
2. Piquet, 37.
3. Arnoux, 34.
4. Nelson Hawk, Farness, Ferrari, 31.
5. Rosberg, 25.
6. Watson, 18.
7. Chesser, 17.
8. Louisa, 12.
9. Jacques Laffite, France, Williams, 11.
10. Nelson Hawk, Bristol, Tyrrell, 11.

Pan-Am Games Set to Start Despite Unfinished Venues

CARACAS—Ready or not, the ninth quadrennial Pan American Games are to begin Sunday.

"We will be ready Sunday" for opening ceremonies, said Rafael Enrique Peña Pereira, a Venezuelan Army colonel who is governor of the athletes' village. However, organizers conceded privately that few facilities would be ready by opening day or even by the start of competition.

The competitions among 4,000 athletes from 36 Western Hemisphere countries will begin Monday and end Aug. 28.

For months, preparations for the games have been slowed by financial and political factors. Venezuela's economy was booming and widespread construction had begun for government and private office buildings, but during the international price of crude oil was falling, when country suffered.

The political problems started with the fight for control of the games involving the organizing committee, the Venezuelan Olympic Committee and the government of President Luis Herrera Campins.

Earlier this month, in a highly unusual act, the Pan American Sports Organization took over the final preparations and construction and expelled the eight representatives of the Venezuelan Olympic Committee to the organizing committee.

For a while, there was fear that an irate Venezuelan Olympic Committee would keep Venezuelan athletes out of the Pan American Games. Until early this month, there was also fear that the games would be called off entirely.

Instead, they will be held and the athletes from the host country will compete. But the conditions under which they compete may be less than ideal.

Last-minute preparations have been concentrated on the 20,000-seat Olympic Stadium. Soldiers and civilians continued working Saturday to prepare the site for the opening and closing ceremonies, track and field and soccer.

Work remained almost everywhere. As of Saturday, the basketball floor had yet to be laid. The weight-lifting platform was not in place. The timing machine and scoreboard for swimming were not hooked up.

Nowhere were problems more evident than in the athletes' village near Caracas. The misadventured village is barren, with dust outside and cement dust on the floors inside. Windows are uncovered, and there is no air-conditioning.

Last Wednesday, arrivals in the village were issued keys to their apartments. When they found their apartments, they found there were no doors.

■ **1987 Games in Ecuador**

Ecuador was named Sunday as the site of the 1987 Pan American Games, taking place in Quito, which began last Friday because of the cooler weather. The site was chosen by the Pan Am Games from Caracas. The games will be in Quito, Ecuador's capital, and Guayaquil, the site of the world swimming and diving championships last summer.

Lendl Wins Canadian Title After McEnroe Is Upset

The Associated Press

MONTREAL—Second-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia was the victor as Jarryd of Sweden in straight sets Sunday to win the singles final of the Canadian Open Tennis Championships for the third time.

Lendl crushed a determined but overmatched Jarryd, ranked 83rd in the world, 6-2, 6-2.

Jarryd had advanced to the final by beating successfully, ninth-seeded Eliot Teltscher, seventh-seeded Vitas Gerulaitis and topped John McEnroe.

Jarryd, who said after he beat McEnroe on Saturday he was surprised just to make the final, was at a loss to explain why he served so poorly.

"I wasn't nervous. I just know why my first service didn't fall in," Lendl said. "As my rate, I was hitting it with a lot of McEnroe's fault, except for me."

On Saturday, Jarryd seemed to take advantage of McEnroe's misplacement of the ball, but the two players of McEnroe's sluggish first performance to take a 4-1 lead. He hunted McEnroe's normally solid serve and volley game repeatedly sending forward at backhand passing shots past McEnroe.

But Jarryd began missing consistently with his first serve, as McEnroe seemed to find his stride on the second set as he built a 5-1 lead.

"I was a little bit tired when I was 3-1, 4-1 and 5-2 but I got a lucky when I got the break (to 4-4) and when it was 5-5, I thought I had a good chance to win the set."

There was little luck involved in Jarryd's blanking McEnroe in the tiebreaker, which Jarryd won 7-5.

"If I lost the second set, I think I would have lost the match," said

Jarryd, who was given a standing ovation after he won the tiebreaker. "I had a running feud with members of the crowd all week, had several exchanges with fans during the match and while he stressed that was no excuse, he said it didn't help his game any. He said he might reconsider playing in the tournament as a result.

"The bottom line is I didn't play a good match, but it makes me sick that people think they have the right to say things like that and I should not react to it," McEnroe said.

In the other semifinal, Lendl breezed past third-ranked Jimmy Connors, 6-1, 6-3.

Lendl, who won the tournament in 1980 and 1981, broke Connors' service in the first, fifth and seventh games to win the first set and need to win only one more before Connors staged a brief resurgence.

After holding serve to sp 4-2,

Connors broke Lendl to close with-
in 4-3 by returning to the Czech's
backhand and exciting rallies.
But a series of unforced errors un-
der Lendl in the next game as
Lendl broke back to take a 5-3 lead.
Lendl won the final game at lowe,
fashioning his ninth ace of the match
past Connors to win.

Lendl said his own sharp
groundstrokes contributed to Con-
nors' error-plagued play. "I was
hitting the ball hard and wasn't
missing two ones," he said. "I
he had to win a point he had to hit
two or three consecutive good
shots. That's hard to do and leads
to a lot of unforced errors."

Lendl moved into the semifinals
with a 6-2, 6-1 victory over Johan
Kriek, while Connors eliminated
Kevin Curren, 6-3, 7-5, and Mel-
bourne overcame Brian Teacher, 7-6
(7-4), 6-2.

• Favorites Advance

Play Fellow Catches Slew o' Gold for Travers

By Steven Crist
New York Times Service

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y.—Play Fellow, who made his reputation in the Midwest but was respected of being too ordinary and too dependent on pain-killers to be the best 3-year-olds in the United States, certified his authenticity Saturday with a commanding 8-length victory over Slew o' Gold in the 114th Travers Stakes at Saratoga Race Track.

Play Fellow, who came from his place in a field of seven, might Slew o' Gold with half a string to go and drew off under urging by Pat Day. Slew o' Gold, the 2-to-1 favorite, stalked hypochondriac's early pace, took command at the top of the stretch, it had nothing left to hold off the winner. Hypochondriac hung on for 12, 2/2 lengths in front of Deputy Testimony.

Play Fellow, the second choice in betting, covered the mile and a quarter in 2:01, an excellent time for a track that was labeled noisy after drying out from three rain days. Play Fellow, a Kentucky-bred son of On the Sky from the Rm for a Nurse mare Play for Kips, is owned by Play for Kips and trained by Carl Lanes, Robert Victor and Nancy Vanier, the trainer's wife.

His victory will not end the confusion over who is the best 3-year-old in a year of constant reversals and surprises, but his Travers victory was his fourth in a Grade stakes race and no other 3-year-old has more than two. Play Fellow won the Blue Grass Stakes at Keeneland on April 28, the Arlington Classic on June 17 and the American Derby on July 12, the latter two victories coming at Arlington Park near Chicago. Play Fellow raced with the benefit of phenylbutazone, a pain-killing analgesic, in those races, but showed Saturday he can run well without the medication, which is prohibited for racing purposes in New York.

Hypochondriac held a slight edge over Slew o' Gold through fractions

of 0:23, 0:46 1-5, 1:10 1-5 and 1:35 2-5. Play *Fellow*, 76 lengths back after six furlongs, moved up on the rail down the backstretch then won six paces with the turn for his winning stretch drive.

BASKETBALL

BALTIMORE—Designated Aurelio Rodríguez, infielder, for assignment.

CALIFORNIA—Retired John McNamee, manager, for 1954 season.

CHICAGO—Purchased the contract of Guy Hoffman, pitcher, from Denver of the American Association, pitcher Andy Wilco, to Rochester, to Columbus.

DETROIT—Sent pitcher Nini Martin to Evansville of the American Association for a pitcher to Detroit.

NEW YORK—Purchased the contract of Dave LaRocha, pitcher, from Columbus of the International League. Outlined Carl Kousser, pitcher, to Columbus.

National League

ATLANTA—Called up Brad Kominek, pitcher, from the International American Association. Sent Terry Harper, outfielder, to Richmond.

PHILADELPHIA—Escorted the option on the contract of Tom McGraw, pitcher, for 1954 season.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

NEW JERSEY—Traded Clarence Walker

Transition

FOOTBALL.
Washed Football League
BUFFALO—Traded Lou Picomere, receiver, and an undrafted draft choice to San Diego for Mike Williams, defensive back.
MINNEAPOLIS—Traded the trade that brought Sherman Smith, running back, from the Seattle Seahawks for an undrafted draft choice because Smith failed to pass a physical.
MINNEAPOLIS—Cut Ron Mitchell, defensive tackle.
NEW ENGLAND—Cut Elia Elamre, wide receiver.
N.Y. JETS—Cut Jeff Kyster, number, Pat Taylor, tight end, and Pat Ziskowski, defensive back.
PHILADELPHIA—Signed Darin Wright, defensive tackle, and Russ Carden, kicker.
PHILADELPHIA—Signed center, Marlene Embrey, defensive back, and defensive end, and Hans Rasmussen, guard, on the injured reserve list.
SAN DIEGO—Announced the retirement of Ricky Bell, running back.

SAN FRANCISCO—Carl Ames Lawrence, running back, Ron Veal, tight end, and Charles Downes, punter, and his Griffs, defensive and offensive linemen, are a multi-year contract.

United States Poolball Tournament

PITTSBURGH—Associated Joe Horvath, offensive coach, and Jimmie Jamel, physical coordinator and assistant coach.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

PITTSBURGH—Stanley Ed Mize, goaltender, Detroit Red Wings, and Vincent Tremblay, forward, from Toronto to Pat Graham, left wing, and Nick Ricci, forward.

QUEBEC—The Quebec Bulldogs, right wing, is a one-year contract.

ST. LOUIS—Nelson Ronald Carson, vice president and director of player personnel.

CORNELL—Nedman Luby, E. Kennedy University education and athletic director.

METRO CONFERENCE—Nedman Jim Kennedy, assistant commissioner of the conference.

Andersen (9) and Olaz. W—LaPoint
Hudson, 7-4.
Chicago 220 578 00

[illegible]

Teams 630 100 00
Sulcliffe, Easterly (8) and Hass
V. Cruz (7) and Sundberg. W—H

[illegible]

in. Moseby (15).
New York 100 003 17
Detroit 003 007 10

[illegible]

LANGUAGE

War on Clause Wits

By William Safire
WASHINGTON — "Abraham Lincoln wrote the Gettysburg Address while traveling from Washington on the back of an envelope."

That is a famous example of a misplaced clause. Presidents do not travel on envelopes, only stamps do, and when so traveling they belong on the fronts of envelopes.

A Lezinguish irregularly regiment that calls itself the Clause Wits — after the Prussian military strategist who habitually misplaced his clauses — stays on permanent alert for this specimen of solecism.

James Drake of New York took a hard look at an advertisement for the Hilton International Trinidad hotel that boasts: "The only hotel with tennis courts, a health club and TV in every room." He observes: "Jumping over the net to having them with attendant tidule at the imaginative verifiers of nouns."

At present (I would have written "presently," but borders of nuptials still think that means "soon"), the verb *evolve* is a mistake; in time, it may become accepted as an unmistakably transitive form of evolve.

Here's a stirring verification from The San Francisco Examiner sent along by Gene Marine of Berkeley, California: "Economists say Reagan Silverlines Job Outlook." In that imaginative headline, the message comes across succinctly that the president is being overly optimistic. I am reminded of the pessimist's credo: "For every silver lining, there's a cloud."

THIS is not to say that all verification of nouns is beyond the pale. It has been happening all along in the language, from the long-established to telephone and to map to the more recent to party and to guest-host. (E.J. Kahn Jr. of The New Yorker wrote to say that he no longer uses "authored" as a verb, since it led to an East Side weekly's usage of "She has authored more than 40 articles and books.")

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That citation of a curious verb was sent to me a couple of years ago by David Mann of Kinnelon, New Jersey. It went into a file labeled "Suspicious Sightings." Recently, a former White House aide sent along this quotation, which appeared in Advertising Age, of Katharine Graham, chairman of The Washington Post Co., discussing the format of Newsweek: "With anything that works, you may want to evolve it and let it grow, but you don't want to mess with the format."

Evolve is a bastard verb back-formed from the noun *evolution*, which is a back-formation of the verb *evolve*. (The legion of parameter-crazed mathematicians about to write me that *evolve* is a noun meaning "a curve that is the locus of the center of curvature of another curve" can just lay off.) We can assume *evolve*, from the Latin for "to unroll," was used by Baker jocularly, but evidently it was catching, and now our media moguls are willing to mess with the verb's format.

So what's wrong, say the permissivists? If *convolve* can lead to *convolution* and then to *convolute*, why can't *evolve* evolve in a similar fashion?

Because there are those of us who man the ramparts, taking our weapons from the Georgetown Molotov Cocktail Circuit and heaving them with attendant tidule at the imaginative verifiers of nouns.

I have awarded leadership of the regiment to William R. Hutchison, who is Charles Warren Professor of the History of Religion in America at the Harvard Divinity School, for spotting the best recent example: Professor Hutchison found it on the introductory panel for an art exhibit at the Dartmouth College Hopkins Center. The text read: "This exhibition . . . consists of nearly 90 works by American photographers executed between 1850 and 1980."

THE amendment was written in such a way," said Howard Baker, the Senate majority leader, at a subcommittee hearing in 1981, "that it could be changed through the process of evolution. But unfortunately, we don't let it evolve."

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The Agunahs — 'Chained Women'

By Scott Kraft

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — When Heidi Stern's husband skipped to Mexico City, he left her with two children — and a marriage she couldn't escape. Four years later, despite her civil divorce decree, she is still married in the eyes of her family, her friends, her community and her synagogue.

Until her husband grants her a religious divorce, called a *get*, she cannot date or marry, she cannot remarry, and if she has any more children, they will be labeled illegitimate.

Heidi Stern is an *agunah* — a chained woman.

She is one of several thousand Jewish women in the United States, from California to New York, from the most observant to the least, whose husbands have refused to dissolve their marriages.

Susan Avitzur is the wife of a Watervliet, New York, federal employee. Boaz Avitzur won a civil divorce from her in 1978, but the doesn't want her to be free to remarry and have his son call another man "Daddy," said Boaz Avitzur's attorney, Louis-Jack Pozner.

Selma Margulies is the wife of a communications sciences professor at Hunter College. Myron Margulies was sentenced to 15 days in jail a decade ago rather than give his wife a divorce — and he had remarried and started another family. He still refuses to give her his freedom.

Sally Bulka, 33, is a mother of three living in New York. She supported her husband, a rabbi, while he attended graduate school. A year after their separation, Isaac Bulka still refuses to grant her a *get*.

Heidi Stern holds little hope that she will ever be free from her husband, Moses, who fled to Mexico City after a New York state judge ordered him to give his wife a religious divorce. She will not consider dating or remarrying without it. "I would not break a Jewish law any more than I would a secular law," she said.

Under that law, as practiced by the three million Orthodox and Conservative Jews in the United States, a divorce is valid only when a husband and wife appear before a *beth din*, a panel of three rabbis. The husband must give his wife the *get*, and the wife must accept it.

Without that, the wife cannot remarry in a religious ceremony or bear legitimate children. Even if she refuses to accept the *get*, as happens occasionally, the husband may receive special permission to remarry. In any case, the label of illegitimacy applies only to her children, not to his.

Some *agunahs* have given up custody of their children in exchange for a Jewish divorce. Others have waived alimony. A few

have paid six-figure sums, in cash, for their freedom. The rest refuse such deals.

"All I can tell you is this: It is a living hell," said Madeline Smilow, 28, who has been trying to obtain a religious divorce from her husband for two years. "I want my freedom back. I want my life back. I want this nightmare to end."

Many of the problem cases involve Jews who do not consider themselves Orthodox or Conservative but want a *get* in case they choose to remarry in a religious ceremony. Many of those cases end up at the Orthodox Rabbinical Council of America, in New York, whose *beth din* handles 500 divorces a year.

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CALIFORNIA POSTCARD

King of the Queen Bees

By Charles Hillinger

Los Angeles Times Service

GLENN, California — "Honey puts pep in your step and I eat a lot of it," says Clarence Wenner, who is known by beekeepers around the world as the "Grand Old Man of Queen Bees."

Wenner, 79, ships 40,000 queen bees from his apiary in Northern California every year to South America, Europe, Asia, Canada and Mexico.

Wenner's queens are eagerly sought by beekeepers because of their gentle dispositions and because their hives are good honey producers. "Some queens are nasty. They'll sting you every time," Wenner says. "The world doesn't need nasty queen bees. Those are the kind you don't want to propagate. My queens lay their quiet. They don't fly up at you. Gentle queens are the result of years of selective breeding."

Wenner has been propagating queen bees since he was 15, and that was 64 years ago. During that time he has been stung thousands of times. "I get stung every day, but my stings are from the workers, not from my queens," he insists as he spots a queen bee among thousands of worker bees, picks her up and lets her crawl on his hand.

As gentle as his queens are, he never permits two queen bees to get close to one another. "They'll fight to death. One gets a vital hold on the other and then it's goodbye," he says.

He explains that the queen bee flies from her hive on her seventh day of life and mates up to 12 times with drones, who die on contact with the queen. "She never mates after that day. She'll be away from her hive about an hour, then flies directly back to her hive after mating," says the beekeeper.

"From the 10th day on and for the rest of her life, she produces thousands upon thousands of eggs from the sperm of those drones. She's capable of laying 3,000 eggs a day."

Queen bees will live three years, while worker bees last about 40 days during a busy summer. The

workers die when their wings are destroyed by friction. "The whole story is incredible. A queen can lay eight times her weight in eggs in one day. The colonies are well-organized. The bees are industrious. But it is the queen who holds it all together. She is the key to the whole works."

Wenner ships his queen bees by air mail in tiny pine boxes. Accompanying the queens are half a dozen worker bees who feed and care for her during the trip. He charges \$6 for each queen. The beekeeper's fascination with the winged, stinging insects has not waned. "There's something about bees. You get your nose into a beehive and it settles you down, makes the worries go away," he says.

Wenner with some of his busy bees.

Los Angeles Times Service

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